OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Much And About BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-THE ROBBERS-SEVEN

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - PRIMBLE RIG WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-A CURE FOR THE

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Mesmeriss Old Suard-La Peri-Eton Boy.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—SLASS TOO MUCH TAILOR OF TANWORTH. Svening—Sors of the Republi-GOOD FOR NOTHING. WOOD'S MINETRELS-Rechanics' Hall-473 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck-TRINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano-

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad-

New York, Tuesday, May 22, 1855.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK REHALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarte to two o'clock this afternoon.

**Error Himmann (printed in English and French) will be

lahed at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, riptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HELALD will be received at the following Levenroot... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East. places in Europe:-

Losnon... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.

PARES.....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse The contents of the European edition of the Herand will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour of mublication.

The News.

We have received late and interesting news from South America. Our dates from Venezuela are up to the 1st of May. President Monagas had sent a message to Corgress complaining of hostile measures adopted by the government of New Granada in extending its jurisdiction over Venezuelan territory, or at least over territory in dispute between the two republics, and Congress had invested the President with dictatorial powers, authorizing him to raise an army of fifty thousand men, call out the national militia, and negetiate a loan of four million dollars. to carry on a war against New Granada. We onblish elsewhere translations of the President's mes mage, the resolutions of Congress, and the address of the President to the nation.

From Paraguay we have the official report sendered to the President of that republic, by the commandant pro tem. of the army, of the conflict between the United States steamer Water Witch and one of the little forts on the river Parana. In this document all the bame of the occurrence is thrown on the captain of the Water Wiich, and the valor of the Paraguayan troops is highly extolled As we have hitherto published the American version of the affsir, we think it but fair now to give the other side.

Judge Edmends has given an elaborate opinion on the power of the Legislature to pass a prohibitory liquor law, whether the means provided by the as; recently passed for enforcing the law are lawful. and upon what public officers the du y of carrying the law into effect is devolved. He argues these points at great length, and sums up with the followirg conclusions:-1. That it is competent for the Legislature to prohibit the domestic traffic in in texicating liquors. 2. That the act passed is con stitutional and valid, and as applicable to imported liquors after leaving the importer's hands as any other. 3. That the means provided by the statute for the enforcement of its enactments are lawful and valid. 4. That the duty of enforcing the law is not confined to the officers specially named in it, but is develved upon all those whose general daty it is to enforce any of the laws of the State against crime.

We publish in another column the message o' Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, yetoing the Personal Liberty bill. Embodied in the message is an opinion of the Attorney General of the State that the bill is unconstitutional: but notwithstanding this the measure passed both houses of the Legislature by an owerwhelming majority, and thus becomes nominally, if not absolutely, a law,

The case of Col. Kinney came up in the District Court in Philadelphia yesterday, and after some remarks from Hor. Geo. M. Dallas, coursel for defendant, urging a reduction of bail and demanding

a speedy trial, was postponed till the 4th of June. The trial of Lyman Cole, charged with forgery upon the Chemical and Continental banks, com menced in the Court of General Sessions yealerday This case is identical with that of Kissane, who was tried and convicted a short time since, and which. ne doubt, is fresh in the recellection of our realers

The delegation of Boston municipal functionaries now on a visit to this city were entertained last night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by the Common Council. A report of the affair is given in another column.

An election will be held in Kansas Territory to day, to choose members of the Legislature in the precincts where the previous elections were declar-

ed illegal by Gov. Reeder. The members of the New York bar held a pr liminary meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Saprems Court, and resolved to call a general meeting of the profession this day, to express their feelings for the late Hon. John C. Spencer.

The question of extending the Sixth avenue railroad to the corner of Vassy street and Broadway was again under discussion yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Meyers, Secretary of the company, and Mr. C. Kirkland, addressed the committee, favoring the extension, and Messrs. Coleman, Mesks and Spires, speke in opposition to the project. The committee meet or Monday next, when the subject will be further discussed.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday, the report of the committee in favor of paying police justices for extra labor performed on Sundays was adopted. The sum of money appropriated for this object amounts in the aggregate to \$5,721 97.

In the Board of Alderman lest evening, a commu nication was received from the Comptroller in relation to Castle Garden and the Battery grounds, the

substance of which is given in our report.

The Board of Councilmen last night did nothing of importance beyond the appropriation of five hundred dollars for the celebration of our next national anniversary. The remainder of the session was taken up with reports and private bills.

Our file of the Singapore Bi-Monthly Circular is dated to the 20th of March. The imports of gold and gold dust during the month, up to that day, consisted of 613 bunca's from the Archipelago The rates reported for Australian are \$29 to \$201 for bars, and \$28 to \$281 per buncal for dust. Exports, as above, 830 buncals.

Cotton was active yesterday, the sales having reached about 6,000 a 7,000 bales, including about 2,000 in transitu. The market closed at a full ic. advance since the receipt of the Baltic's news. Common and medium grades of flour were 124c. per barrel higher, with a tolerably active market, copecially for Canadian. 3,000 bushels Canadian white wheat sold at about \$2 53. Indian corn continued firm, with free sa'es, at \$1 15 a \$1 17 for white and yellow. Pork was steady, and other provisions geneval y firm. To Liverpool 800 a 1,000 bales compressed cotton were engaged at 5-32d, and 5,000 bushels of corn, in bags, at 3\frac{1}{2}\tau. with other articles second is protest opinion.

The Operatio Imbroglio The Chevaller Wi-kest and the Chevaller Webb The Key to the Whole Plot.

We have been perplexed and puzzled, and worried not a little, to get at the clue to the true selution of the recent discords, wranglings and cross purposes, "inexplicably mixed up," of the managers, financiers, agents, singers and musicians, diplomats, dilettanti and oyster house critics connected with that beautiful institution, the Italian Opera. In this imbroglio, running through a period of several months, and full of complications, hard fighting and charp diplomacy as the Russian war, a small regiment of the alleged implicated parties, behind the scenes, have been brought out before the sootlights. In a single oyster house phillippic, we find the names of the Chevalier Wikoff, Fanny Elssler, the Siamese Twins, Shakspere, Monsieur Jullien, "the committee." William Tell, Moses in Egypt, Grisi and Mario, the Lagrange Company, \$17,000, Ullmann, Sivori, Sontag, Ole Bull, Jacobsohn, Strakosch, Maretzek, Rowland, \$5,000 bonus, Benjamin Galbraith, Signor Morelli, and a host of others, all jumbled together. But still the merits of the case and the upshot of the row remain to be explained. We think, however, that we have fished up the key to the whole plot from the bottom of the well.

Historical readers will remember that it was the wrath of Achilles that brought about all the horrors of the Trojan war:-

Achtlles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring Of wees unnumbered, heavenly goldess, ring

So, we are as free to declare that the wrath of the Chevalier Webb against the Chevaller Wikeff has brought upon us all the recent troubles of the new Opera House. It stands to reason-it must be so-this is the key to the whole mystery, from the appointment of the Chevalier Wikoff as the diplomat of the Academy down to this very day. Let us briefly explain.

Chevalier Webb is a diplomat. Chevalier Wikoff is a diplomat. In this capacity there are some strange parallels, and some striking contrasts in the history of these two remarkable men. If the Chevalier Wehb was successful in a contract with the United States Bank, in securing the round sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, of which thirty thousand was clear profit under the bankrupt law, so was Chevalier Wikoff successful in making more or less in his campaign with Fanny Elssler, without the aid of the bankrupt law. Here Wikoff has the advantage of Webb. But Webb makes up the deficiency in other operations. Against the lamentable escapade of Webb with Miss Gamble, Webb can bring a catalogue of marvellous adventures. In the pursuit of an heiress, under the greatest difficulties, we find Wikoff brought to a sudden halt in a prison at Genoa. thankful for a fifteen months imprisonment in lieu of a threatened penalty of fifteen years in the galleys. Now look at Webb. He gets into a quarrel with Gen. Duff Green-it is brought to the fighting point with "mahogany stocked pistols," large size, when the diplomacy of Webb brings him off safe and sound.

Again, we find the Chevalier Webb getting into a confounded ugly quarrel with Mr. Cilley, a member of Congress. Mr. Cilley won't fight with Webb; thinks he would lose caste by putting himself on shooting equality with the Chevalier, when Mr. Graves steps into his place, and Cilley is despatched with a Kentucky rifle. The Chevalier thus comes off again with flying colors. Next, upon the bankrupt law, we find Master Webb negotiating himself into a duel with Col. Marshall, of Kentucky, a member of Congress and a member of the Society of the "Sons of Temperance." The Chevalier is arrested, tried, and found guilty of a serious breach of the laws; but he escapes the State prison through the benevolent feelings and clemency of Gov. Seward. In the pursuit of an heiress under difficulties, also, as compared with the sad failure of Wikoff, we find the diplomacy of Webb eminently, and, indeed, enviably successful. It is due, however, to the Chevalier Wioff to say, that while he had no friends at court in Genoa, the Chevalier Webb, always, just in the nick of time, has found friendly ad-

vice, assistance, and a loop hole of escape. Thus far, the two Chevaliers may be considered as having travelled, each his own road, without jostling the other. They become rivals, however, the moment we come to the new science of amateur American diplomacy at the courts of England and France. Here the superiority of Wikoff rises into fine relief-here the wrath of Webb against Wikoff begins. We have shown, heretofore, that the diplomacy of Wikoff, under Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, was smooth, systematic and graceful, and would have led to the greatest and most beneficent results for the preservation of peace between the great Powers of Europe and the United States, but for one weak link, which snapped the chain asunder. We have also shown that Chevalier Webb's diplomacy with Lord Clarendon was all bosh, exactly on a par with his estimates of the reduction of Sebastopol. Worst of all, to the complete dismay of Webb. the patron of Wikoff, Lord Palmerston, takes again the helm of the British government, which is a great victory to Wikoff.

We come now to the ultimatum. The Cheva-Her Wikoff returns to New Lork, the scene of his former enterprises of various kinds. New York is not large enough for two such dashing Chevaliers as Webb and Wikoff. Webb can't stand it. One or the other must back out. Wikoff must vacate. Webb watches his chance. It soon offers. He hears that the practical managers of the Academy of Music have engaged the services of Wikeff to conduct their diplomacy with artists, agents and musicians. It will never do. It is a revolt against the oyster house crities; it is a trick for the operatic and diplomstic advancement of Wikoff to the prejudice of Webb, and must be suppressed. The oyster house squire of Webb, and all his dankies are called to the rescue, including the small English donkey of the Times, the abolition streaked donkey of the Post, and the loud braying Pennsylvania jackass of the Tribune. The squire belabors his donkeys—they bray lustity; but they do not keep it up. Monsieur Huc, the great Oriental traveller, says that the Chinese have a way of stopping the donkey from braying by tying to his tail a heavy stone. The denkey doggedly refuses to bray unless he can lift his tail. The Chevaller Wikoff must have been appropriating the hint of Monsieur Huc, from the remarkable silence yesterday, with a single exception, among these donkeys of the oyster house alliance of the Chevalier

Thus the matter stands. This curious and lamentable operatic imbroglio is thus clearly traceable to the wrath of the Chevalier Webb against the Chevalier Wikoff, upon the science both. It is the siege of Sebastopol, Wikoff being the chief-engineer, Tottleben, of the garrison, and the Chevalier Webb the Lord Raglan of the allies. Weather still stormy, under a heavy Black Sea fog. Sebastopol not yet

A HINT FOR NAPOLEON III.-People are speculating about the punishment which should be inflicted on the man who attempted the life of the French Emperor. Some talk of the guillotine, others Mort St. Michel; most seem to expect something very dreadful in the way of punishment.

It does not appear, however, that severe punishments are the most efficacious in preventing crimes of this kind. In England, for many years it was quite usual to fire at the sovereign or otherwise attempt his life. George III. George IV., William IV., and Victoria have all been in their turn the target for the assassin's knife or bullet. It was quite a common thing on public days at periods of popular excitement to hear that the king had been shot at. For many years, the criminals suffered severe punishments; some were executed, some were imprisoned for life. Still the mania continued until no less than three attacks were made on the present Queen Victoria, who at the time was very young and by no refinement of raticcination could be supposed to have incurred the enmity of any sensible person. Tracing the evil to its real source-a love of notoriety-Sir Robert Peel introduced into Parliament a bill providing that offenders in such cases should be whipped. It passed, and from that day to this the fear of the rod has been so wholesome in the British Isles that no one has ever attack-

ed the Queen. Napoleon III. should take a hint from his ally and neighbor. The fear of ridicule and humiliation-which was the basis of Peel's statute-are still keener in France than in England. The material for murderers is more plentiful; nowhere does there exist a larger brood of dark visaged, black hearted men than in the garrets and cellars on the banks of the Seine and the Faubourgs St. Antoine and St. Marceau : and these, who are brave as lions at a barricade, are, almost without exception, as sensitive to ridicule, and as much afraid of dis-

grace as any high bred lady. Suppose the Emperor had his Corsican friend hauled upon a scaffold in the Place de la Concorde, on a day to be announced a fortnight beforehand : and suppose he gave orders to twa stout servants or soldiers tagaminister to him then and there a sound threading, so calculated as to endanger neither life nor limb; sappose afterwards the gentleman were hoisted on a native Corrican donkey, with his face to the tail, and ridden over the Boulevards with one or two jocose placards over his head : suppose, in fine, that the Emperor, inviting the editors of the Charivari to dine with him, were to point out the excellent fun they might make of this poor devil, and offer them every facility in order to obtain sketches of him in various comic and novel positions; does any one doubt that he would be the last of his race?

No Frenchman of a certainty would run the risk of such dreadful punishment-more dreadfal to him, by far, than the guillotine and the Mort Michel. The plan would not only be the best possible for the attainment of the chief object in view-the preservation of the Emperor's safety--but would likewise gain him great credit for clemency among his people.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION-THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.-We publish elsewhere in these columns a letter of Col. Kinney to a friend in Texas which lets the cat out of the bag in reference to the programme of the Kinney expedition. It is simple enough. His plan is to get a legal foothold in Nicaragua for a colony of four or five hundred American settlers, and thus getting snugly into the country, they are to proceed to conquer the whole of it and divide the spoils. William, the Norman, was remarkably successful upon a similar plan. Lopez, Caravajal, and Col. Walker have not been so successful; but Col. Kinney is from the Texas Rangers, who made as clean a job of it as William, the Norman. He wants the Rangers to join him in Nicaragua, and his inducements are magnificent. Mr. Jo. White, the active lawyer of Senor Marcoleta in the prosecution of Kinney, it thus appears, has perfectly understood the game. He has known all along that if Kinney is successful, the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company lose their monopoly of the Nicaragua route. It will, no doubt, with the conquest of the country, be appropriated by Col. Kinney and his Rangers ; for what else can the Colonel mean by commanding "the commerce of the world ?" And the people of Greytown are waiting for the Colonel. There this new American revolution is to begin. There was something in Mr. Pierce's bombardment of "that camp of savages" after all. We trust that, with this letter of Col. Kinney, Senor Marcoleta will be satisfied, and allow the expedition to proceed All that the Colonel wants is a legal foothold in the country. "The rest will scon follow."

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- It will be seen by a telegraphic message published elsewhere, that the Legislature of Massachusetts, having passed the "Personal Liberty bill" and sent it to the Governor for signa. ture, received it back yesterday vetoed; and immediately, as was expected, passed it over the Governor's head by the requisite majority. This places Massachusetts at once in the foremest of the nullifying States. The bill-or rather the act, for it is an act now -completely nullifies the Fugitive Slave law within the State of Massachusetts, and raises a question which may place the Union in danger. Indeed, should it remain on the statute book of Massachusetts, it seems difficult to comprehend hew the Southern States can continue to allow her citizens to make use of their laws to protect their property. So far as Southern slaveowners are concerned, the personal liberty law amounts to a legalization of robbery; and appears as unjust to the South as a Virginia law would be which threw insurmountable obstacles in the way of the collection of Northern debts in that State.

Governor Gardner, by his veto, has confirmed himself in a position in which he is likely to exercise great influence. He now necessarily becomes the centre and focus of the national men of Massachusetts, in opposition to the ranting clergymen and foolish fanatics who, by some unaccountable fatality, appear to have obtained control of the Legislature.

It is not clear as yet that the Know Nothings of the central and other Northern States can have any fellowship at all with the American party in Massaghueotta. They appear at the

of amateur diplomacy, the favorite hobby of cutset and throughout to be hostile parties, working on opposite principles. Time only will show whether Massachusetts contains or not national men enough under Gardner to form a branch or State Council of the Order; or whether, fanaticism being paramount in that State, it will be ignored and unrepresented in the National Council of the great American

BARNUM'S BABY SHOW AND HIS BOTTLE HOLD-ER .- A recent examination before one of our police courts has brought Barnum before the public in a new character. One day last week he was brought up to the bar of justice, when it appeared that he had already commenced the preliminary arrangements for his baby show. The developments, given elsewhere, are quite curious, and they may be considered as an exposition of the method adopted by the manager of Joice Heth and Jenny Lind to secure the success of the great baby show which is announced to be opened next month.

It seems that Barnum has in his employment a German of the name of Hessing. Mrs. Hessing is described by the reporters as a "clean and moderately pretty German dame," while her husband swears that she has "great power over New York gentlemen." Both authorities are good, and so we may safely believe that Mrs. Hessing is a pretty and agreeable woman. Now, Barnum, thinking probably that the Teutonic type of beauty ought to be represented at the show, called upon Mrs. Hessing and did the agreeable-in fact, inflicted upon her a chaste salute. As it was not impossible that Mrs. Hessing might have a specimen for the show, and as her baby would probably be a fine one, coming from healthy and bandsome stock, Barnum adopted the best means for the purpose of securing it. Mark, now, the ingratitude of Hessing! He was so absurd as to object to the kissing of Mrs. Hessing by another person, and he brought up Barnum to answer to a charge of attempted violation. The little flirtation and the kiss was proven and not denied, but the other charge was not made out. Barnum made a speech to the reporters on the most singular of all subjects-his character and standing in the community, and walked out of court.

It seems from a review of the above facts that Barnum is not quite so successful in love sffairs as he has been in some other matters. He commenced his negotiations for the baby show in a somewhat novel way, and became so much mixed up with babies, petticoats, kisses, and the like vanities, that Mr. Howard was moved to come before the public as his bottleholder. We do not mean to say that there was anything but water, or milk and water, in the bottle referred to. Mr. Howard has published a letter attesting to the purity of Barnum's meral character, and otherwise bearing testimony to his elevated position and high standing in the community. This was kind of Mr. Howard.

The whole matter gives the public an insight into Barnum's peculiar negotiations prelimina ry to the coming grand exhibition of infantile humanity. As he has announced that he has thirty or forty babies engaged, it is probable that he has adopted a similar mode of procedure in other cases, varied perhaps by circumstances. A complete account of Barnum's maternal and infantile diplomatic feats, would be quite interesting, both to the exhibitors and patrons of the show. It will be seen, also, that Barnum makes a statement altogether superfluous under the circumstances in saying that no one could get any money from him. Every body is aware that no woman, were she as beau tiful as an angel, and as sweet a singer as the Nightingale, (Swedish,) could get a cent out of Barnum. He can get the money out of other people, but no one ever gets any of it back. Barnum and his baby negotiations make a rich episode in city life.

Ex CONSUL SANDERS ON LETTER WRITING .-We published yesterday an interesting manifesto from ex-Consul Sanders, giving some important information to the democrats of Virginia. Ex Consul Sanders has laid down the law in the most orthodox style, and it seems that this letter is to be taken as a chart whereby the democracy of the Old Dominion is to steer. The ex-Consul is an apt letter writer, and has often enlightened us on dark points of foreign policy. Now that he has turned his attention to affairs about home, we would request him to devote some little time to the following important and interesting topics, and give us

a series of letters thereon:—
First—On the philosophy and sentiment of Barnum's baby show.

Second-On the principles involved in, and the results attained by the recent publications from the Academy of Music.

Third-On the position, character and standing of George Downing, and the effect that good oysters have on the system at this time of the year.

Fourth-On the diplomatic ability and strategic skill in love, war, opera and music exhibited by the Chevalier Wikoff.

Fifth-On the qualifications and capacity of Joseph Hise, who was recently expelled from the Legislature of Massachusetts, as a temperance advocate or a lecturer on female moral reform and the rights of women.

Sixth-On the expediency and propriety of Mrs. Patterson, whose bill for meat, drink and lodging at the hotel in Lowell was paid by the Legislature of Massachusetts, assisting Mr. Hiss in his labors.

We trust that ex-Consul Sanders will not delay in the examination of these important and deeply interesting topics. The press stops until they are properly explained by him.

PURIFYING THE WHIG PARTY .- We call the attention of the politicians of all parties to the proclamation in another column calling for a reconstruction of the New York whig party upon sound and honest principles. The projectors of this movement propose to shut up the Broadway House, to disband its trained gangs of hired bullies and ruffians; and to put an end to this system of trading with "black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey," for the spoils. This is a most tremendous undertaking, and is commenced somewhat late in the afternoon of the whig dynasty; but still the move is a good one, and we hope that by the honest whigs it will be followed up with energy, even if it should carry them into the Know Nothing

ANOTHER OPERA WAR-FIRST BULLETIN. We give to-day a card from Mr. Ullman, one of the impresaries of the Lagrange Opera troupe. We presume that the other managers will follow

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Case of Colonel Kinney

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1855 The case of Colonel Kinney came up before Judge Kane this morning. Mr. Dallas, his counsel, argued for a reduction of ball, and demanded a speedy trial. He also read a number of affidavits—one, that of the owner of the steamer, which states that there was no arma-ment or powder on board, and that the intended expedition was for colonizing only; also, stating that the steamer had been ready for sea since the 7th inst., and that the delay renders Colonel Kinney liable for twelve hundred dollars a day demurrage. Mr. Dallas also sub mitted an account of the hearing in New York, and closed by repeating the demand for an early trial.

Mr. Vasdyke, the District Attorney, stated his inabili ty to bring up the case before two weeks, on account of would be fatal to the expedit on, and it might as well be versation, the case was postponed until the next term, two weeks hence, with the understanding that the railing of the expedition need not be delayed. The de-fendant renewed his ball in the same amount as previcusly given.

Heavy Damages:

THE NORWALK BRIDGE CATASTROPHE.
BOSTON, May 21, 1855.
The jury in the case of Dr. Browns against the New
Haven Railroad Company, have returned a verdict for
the plaintiff, assessing the damages in \$10,000. Dr.
Browne was injured at Norwalk and sued for \$20,000.

Rumored Revolution on the Rio Grande.

New ORIGANS, May 21, 1855.

A revolution, it is reported, has broken out on the Rio Grande, Mexico, and fifteen hundred men, headed by Caravajal and others, had crossed the river.

Cincinsari, May 21, 1855.

Elijah Williams, a rich planer of Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived in this city to-day with eight negroes, one of which was his wife, six his children, and the other his wife's mother. The object of his visit here was to manumit the whole and settle them in this State. Just, however, as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage he fell dead. The negroes having been brought here are of course free under our State laws. Kr. Williams had previously willed the whole of his estate to the negroes. A Strange Slave Case, and a Sudden Death

Death of Dr. Hamilton Brewer.

Dr. Hamilton Brewer, MIDDLETONN, May 21, 1855.

Dr. Hamilton Brewer, Secretary of the Air Line Railroad, died here very suddenly this afternoon. He was perfectly well last evening. An attack of billious choic was the cause of his death. Dr. Brewer was a native of East Hartford, in this State, and graduated at the Wesleyan University of Middletown. He had been a practising physician up to the time of his appointment as Secretary of the Air Line Company. He was a kind man, and was universally respected and beloved by all who hnew him. He was but forty years of age.

Steamboat Disaster.

Steamboat Disaster.
THE STEAMER HURON SUNK.
OWNEGO, May 21, 1855.
The Canadian steamer Huron, loaded with 4,000 barrels of flour, for Montreal, when leaving our harbor on
Saturday night, ran against the island at the entrance,
filled and sunk to the main deck. The cargo will be
mostly saved, in a damaged state. The steamers running between here and Toronto are daily loaded with
passengers and freights.

BURKING OF THE STEAMER PORCUPINE.

WARRINGOW, May 21, 1855.
The Canadian steamer Porcupine, used for freight and
towing on the St Lawrence river, was burned yesterday
evening, near Prescott. No lives were lost.

Two Men Suffocated by Coal Gas.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 21, 1855.

Two brothers, named Linderman, were suffocated by
the gas from coal, in the cabin of a canal boat lying at
the wharf here.

Destruction by Fire of a Unitarian Church.

Bosrov, May 21, 1855.

The Unitarian church in Cambridgeport, Rev. H. F. Harrington, paster, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was but partially insured.

The Dental Case of Allen vs. Hunter.

CINCINNATI, May 21, 1855.

The dental case of Allen vs. Hunter, for the intringement of the patent for artificial teeth, has been decided sgainst the plaintiff in the United States Court. Shelton's Mountain Borer.

Easton, May 21, 1856.

Shelton's mountain borer, lately injured by fire, has been repaired, and is now successfully operating on the Warren Railroad, near Belvidere. Western Navigation.
CLEVELAND, May 21, 1855.
The steamer Northerner, from Sault de St. Marie, has just arrived here. The canal will not be open for business until the middle of July, owing to the frost.

The Ohio River. The water is falling in the channel of the river at this point. It is new six feet nine inches deep.

Whenly, May 21, 1855.

The water in the channel of the river at this six inches deep, and is falling. The weather is warm, with indications of rain.

The Land Commissioner on a Tour.

Washington, May 21, 1855.

John Wislon, Esq., Land Commissioner, goes to Green
Bay to morrow, on government business, and will be absent four weeks.

Snow Storm at Wells River, Vt. WELLS RIVER, (Vt) May 21, 1855.

New ORLEANS, May 10, 1855.

Cotton—The Ealtic's news had a favorable effect upon prices which are a shade firmer. The business, however, is dull—sales 1,000 bales middling at 10½0, a 10½0; but the prices are nearly nominal, there being little here. The sales yesterday amounted to 4,000 bales. Yellow corn sold at 100c.

PHILADELEVITY.

Philadelphia, May 21, 1855.

Money is easy—stocks are firm; Reading, 43%; Morris
Canal, 13%; Long Island. 16; Pennsylvania R. R., 43%;
Pennsylvania State 5's, 86%.

Cricket.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Newark cricketirg, and the members and their friends mustered strong on the occasion. The new ground is situated on the left nut street depot. It is a beautiful level field, of apout five acres, and when they have finished sodding it will be all they can desire. The club have leased it for five years. A match was played between the members. twelve on a side; and though the scores were not large, they played well, especially Ralph Jefferson (who made a teautiful four bit), J. Jefferson, Wurts and Hedges. Smith was an excellent long stop, on Elverson's side, while Wurts did not fill the same post on Jeserson's side quite so well. The types and wides certainly won the match. The following is the score:-

| the match. The temphing r | |
|--|----------------------------|
| | ion's side |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. Total. |
| Warner b. Jefferson 0 | b. McNair 2 2 |
| Smith run out 2 | b. McNair 9 11 |
| Wheatcroft b. R Jefferson 1 | b. McNair 2 3 |
| J. Flyerson run out 1 | b. R. Jefferson 1 2 |
| T. Jefferson b. McNair 1 | b. McNair 9 8 |
| Greathead b. R. Jefferson 6 | b. R. Jefferson 1 7 |
| | b. McNair 1 2 |
| Berber c. Baker b. Jeffer- | D. MCNAIF 1 2 |
| son 1 | |
| G. Elverson b. McNair 0 | not out 2 2 |
| Olds b. McNair 1 | leg b. wicket 4 5 |
| Lands b. McNair 4 | b. R. Jefferson 4 8 |
| Halated b. Baker 0 | st. Baker b. McNair. 0 0 |
| P. M. Smith not out 0 | b. McNair 3 3 |
| Byes10 | Byes 7 17 |
| Wider14 | Wides 4 10 |
| | |
| 41 | 47 88 |
| D TREPERS | SON'S SIDB. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. Total. |
| Hedges b. G. Elverson 2 | b G. Elverson 6 8 |
| | run out 0 0 |
| Anthony c. Greathead b. | 14m 040 v |
| Warner 0 | run out 1 6 |
| Baker b. Wheatcroft 5 | |
| R. Jefferson b. Warner 6 | hit wicket 18 24 |
| Wurts c. J. Jefferson b. | b. G. Elverson 7 13 |
| Warner 6 | |
| Ward run out 2 | run out 2 4 |
| McNair b. Wheatcroft 1 | c. Olds b. Wheateroft. 0 1 |
| Nuncle b. Wheatcroft 1 | run out 3 4 |
| Little b. Wheateroft 0 | b. G. Elverson 0 0 |
| Babcock run cut 0 | c. Barber b. Wheat- |
| | croft 1 1 |
| Ramage leg before wicket 0 | not out 0 0 |
| Ledwith not out 0 | b. G. Elverson 4 4 |
| | Byes 3 3 |
| 23 | Wides 2 2 |
| | |
| THE PARTY OF THE P | 47 70 |
| F | |
| To morrow the New York | and Paterson clubs play at |

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STRANKES -The mail steamship Illinois, for Aspinwall, and the Northern Light, for San Juan, sailed yesterday afternoon with passengers for

SCICIDE FROM INTEMPERANCE —On Sunday evening a man named Richard Tise, about 45 years of age, residing at Bergen Five Corners, in the city of Hudson, N. J., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor

AFFORMENT.—Rev. Charles Whitecar has been appointed to the pastorship of Trinity M. R. Church, in York street, Jersey City, for the ensuing year, which appointment was left over at the last gessign of the Conference.

Academy of Music-First Night of the La

Grange Troupe.

The "Lucia de Lammermoor" of Donizetti was given at the Academy of Music last evening, the first night of the new season, under the direction of Mr. Jacobschu. The house was full, though not so crowded as on seme of the "Trovatore" and "William Tell" nights, yet very much better than on the occasion of the first appearance of this company here. The audience was a fast and, with a few enthusiastic exceptions, a critical one The principal rôles were thus distributed:- Lucia, Mms. de la Grange; Edgardo, Signor Mirate, (his first appearance in America;) Ashton, Signor Morelli. The verdict of the audience was decidedly in favor of the new artists. They were warmly applauded throughout, and at the end of the record act there was more enthusiasm than we have witnessed for a long time. Mme de la Grange and Signor Mirate were twice called before the curtain. There were any quantity of wreaths, bouquets and braves. The parquette rose when they appeared, and one enthusiastic specimen of Young New York threw his hat upon the stage. It was quickly returned in the same manner, and the demonstration must have been ome what astonishing to the foreigners, as we believe that the expression, "You can take my hat," to be entirely an American invention. But it was an exciting seene. If the artists were only successful in the "Barber of Seville," it was made up to them by their triumph.
It would be hard to analyze this success, and to say

how much of it belonged to the soprano, or the exact quantity to be apportioned to the tenor. We have ba-fore given a technical description of Madame de la Grange's voice and execution. Her execution of Lucia's music was brill ant in the extreme. Her opening cavatina was distinguished by correct intonation, delicate phrasing, and brilliant ornamentation. In the bridal scene she was extinguished by Edgardo; but she achieved her greatest triumph in Lucia's finest scene, in the third act, where the music is precisely suited to her voice and method. The plaudits which rewarded her efforts here were well deserved. She seems almost without dramatic power, and merely sang the music of Lucia, without attempting to identify herself with the character. It was difficult at times for one to realize that he was not hearing the gems executed in a cencert room. Signor Mirate made a very favorable impression. He is a tenor robusto—his voice is as powerful as that of Benedetti in his best days, while his method is much better. In the lower and middle register the quality of his voice is hard, but his upper notes are full and sweet. His execution of Edgar's passionate appeal to the soul of his dead mis-tress, in the third act, was given with much feeking, and executed in a manner which proved him a very superior artist. He is not handsome in face or figure. He is a better actor than most tenors, and played the bridal scene very fairly. Signor Morelli was very good in Ashton, and his opening air was so well given as to bring down the house. The opera was not so well given in the minor details as we have a right to expect at this dressed; and the scenery, with the exception of the last scene, was not appropriate. The orchestra, under the efficient baton of Signor Arditi, was very good. He is one of the few conductors who seem to understand what piano and pianissimo mean, and so blends light and shade as to bring out the best points of the singers, instead of crushing them.

Important Political Movement. ADDRESS TO THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK CITY.
IN WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE,
CONSTITUTION HALL, May 16, 1855.
The primary meetings, so called, of the city of N

IN WING GENERAL CORRITTEE,

CONSTITUTION HAIL, May 10, 1855.

The primary meetings, so called, of the city of New York, having long since ceased to represent the whig or the cemocratic parity, but having, on the contrary, become the shembles where a notorious class of men, known as "bulles," "suckers," "strikers," &c., offer up nominations for sale, the whigs of New York have organized the mselves in General Committee, in their old fashioned way, in concord, peace and quist—without blows or bloodshed—and for the present, they have established themselves at Constitution Hall.

It has become the more necessary thus to organize, because, elsewhere, a class of men, using the honorable name of "whigs," are bringingit into disgrace by passing themselves off as the "Whig General Committee," when scarcely a principle that they maintain is anything but a loce foce principle of the worst kind and character, the natural result of their normalisticus mode of self-organization. Their nominations for office have notoriously been sold and bought. The price they pay for bullies and their tools, on primary election days, is as notorious, as the price of beef at Bull's Head. To win office from Albany a majority of them have rolled themselves into all sorts of political dirt, and then, after thursubmitting to the degradation, the Health Officer and Harbor Masters of the City have been given to political adventurers elsewhere, that know nothing of our prople or of the duties of their sinceure offices here. Without a remonstrance, if not with encouragement, hey have seen the rights and interests of the city bartered and trafficked away in Albany, and they have often manifested a disposition to sell out any and everyhing for place of profit.

Outraged thus as whigs, and seeing the whig banner trailed in the dustand mire—we have felt it our duty to

often manl'ested a disposition to sell out any and everyhing for place of profit.

Outraged thus as whigs, and seeing the whig banner
trailed in the dust-and mire—we have felt it our duty to
evoke and invote the old whig spirit that has hitherto
maintained the undishonored character of the whig
party, to come to the rescue, and to elevate it once
more to its old and lofty flag staff. We are whigs—
vetrans of the hard fought fields of 1840, 1844, and
1848. We recognize the old whig principle, of the memorable contest from 1840 to 1852, and upon those
principles—and in the true spirit and meaning of them
—we invoke now your organization and action.

SYLVANUS S. WARD.

Chairman of the Whig General Committee,
GEO. G. BRILOWS, }
Secretaries.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Chairman of the Wing General Committee.

Geo. G. Bellows, Secretaries.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

IN WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, CONSTITUTION HALL, May 16, 1855.

The whigs of New York in General Committee having organized themselves upon the time-recognized and long honored principles of the whig party, see, with repret and alarm, certain political leaders, in whom confidence has been hitherto misplaced, attempting to lead off our brethren, into an embrace of "loco focoism" of the worst kind, under the name of "fusion"—for which purpose already several offices in the State have been divided among soft shell and hard shell democrats, as well as whigs. Indeed, in the Senate of the State, we have already seven a hard shell and hard shell democrats, as well as whigs. Indeed, in the Senate of the State, we have already seven a hard shell cemocrat making a whig State printer, and a whig health officer in New York, an effice worth \$25,000 per annum, suspiciously confirmed by the absence of a soft shell Senator—for which, in return, a hard shell democrat and a distinguished soft shell error and the state worth \$25,000 per annum, suspiciously confirmed by the absence of a soft shell Senator—for which, in return, a hard shell democrat and a distinguished soft shell error the counties of the Harbor Commission of New York. We have seen a hard shell Senator not conly making Thurlow Wed a State printer, with a gratuity worth some \$15,000 or \$20,000 per annum, but voting to take from the counties of the State their census takers, and giving to the regency in Albany the distribution of their 2,000 peity offices.

In consequence of this fusion bargain in Albany, the last winter, an attempt was made through his hard shell, soft shell, and so-called whig combination, to lay down a relivoad in our great through fare of Broadway, the franchise of which is worth, perhaps, a half million of dollars; and such a bill, despite all opposition from the citizens of New York, pagased the Assembly of the State by their votes. We h and issurroad was made a job of hundreds of thousands of dollars to regency men, and lobby men, that hang round Albany in the winter. In short, it has been notorious, that even necessary and useful legislation carrot get through at Albany, without paying lobby men, that sell certain members of the Legislature, as sheep are sold in market.

rot get through at Albany, without paying lobby mes, that sell certain members of the Legislature, as sheep are sold in market.

In view of all these things, we call upon the whigs of the State to separate themselves from this corruption, which works with and coalesces with loco foccism in any scheme of "tusion" to plunder—and to organize with us upon a platform, independent of rotten primary elections—the creations of these wire-pullers and political plunderers. Our principles are the whig principles, known and promulgated as such from 1836 to 1852, in national and State conventions—in the high and palmy, and honest days of the good old whig party. We have nothing to take from there principles, and nothing to add to them. They are American now, as they ever have been—for home labor in preference to foreign labor, for heme men instead of foreign men, or, in the more capressive words of our old, but now, alas! buried whig leaders—for "our country," knowing "no South, no North, no East, no West," but embracing in one frater-nity the whole American people. We invite all whigs who think with us to act with us, and, through some known whig friends, to respond, in county organizations, by correspondence with our Secretaries. We mean to rescue the whig name and the whig flag fram any conlition with "furien," or "plunder," rather. And, if the Thick party mast perial, we mean to see it perials in the field